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REPORT
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STEVAN DUROVIC, MARKO DUROVIC, OLGA WICKER- HAUSER DUROVIC, AND STEVAN M. DUROVIC

JUNE 27, 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1159]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 1159) for the relief of Stevan Durovic, Marko Durovic, Olga Wickerhauser Durovic, and Stevan M. Durovic, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to grant the status of permanent residence in the United States to Stevan Durovic, Marko Durovic, Olga Wickerhauser Durovic, and Stevan M. Durovic. The bill provides for appropriate quota deductions and for the payment of the required visa fees and head taxes.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Stevan Durovic and Marko Durovic are brothers. Olga Durovic is the wife of Marko Durovic, and Stevan M. Durovic is their 6-year-old son. The elder Durovics are natives of Yugoslavia, whereas the child is a native and citizen of Argentina. They last arrived in the United States in 1949 and 1950 as visitors. Stevan Durovic is a medical doctor and Marko Durovic is a lawyer. Dr. Durovic has been financed by his brother in medical research and claims to have discovered a new drug, krebiozen, which it is hoped will be successful in the treatment of cancer. The research work has been carried on under the supervision of Dr. A. C. Ivy, head of the Department of Clinical Science at the University of Illinois. Arrangements have been made for the Durovic brothers to form a corporation for the production of krebiozen in the United States.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated June 9, 1952, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Deputy Attorney General with reference to the case reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, June 9, 1952.

Hon. PAT MCCARRAN,
*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Justice relative to the bill (S. 1159) for the relief of Stevan Durovic, Marko Durovic, Olga Wicherhauser Durovic, and Stevan M. Durovic. The bill would grant the aliens permanent residence in the United States.

A memorandum prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service setting forth the facts in the case is attached.

It would appear from the record that the aliens seek the benefit of special legislation to adjust their status in the United States because of Dr. Stevan Durovic's alleged discovery of a cancer cure. However, as noted in the attached memorandum, the American Medical Association has reported that the drug failed to show beneficial effects in the treatment of cancer patients and has criticized Dr. Durovic's failure to make the krebiozen formula public as is customary in medical discoveries. To give the aliens the benefit of special legislation at this time does not seem justified under these circumstances since the record otherwise fails to present any facts which would justify granting them a preference over other aliens who desire to obtain the benefits of residence in the United States but are required to await abroad for the issuance of immigration visas.

Accordingly, this Department is unable to recommend enactment of the measure.

Sincerely,

A. DEVITT VANECH,
Deputy Attorney General.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION
SERVICE FILES RE STEVAN DUROVIC, MARKO DUROVIC, OLGA WICKERHAUSER
DUROVIC, AND STEVAN M. DUROVIC, BENEFICIARIES OF S. 1159

Esteban (Stevan) Durovic, a medical doctor who is unmarried, and his brother Marko Durovic, were born in Uleinj, Montenegro, Yugoslavia, on July 24, 1905, and February 25, 1900, respectively. Marko Durovic's wife, Olga Durovic, nee Wickerhauser, to whom he was married in Yugoslavia in 1941, was born in Zemun, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on October 29, 1921. Dr. Stevan Durovic and Mr. and Mrs. Marko Durovic claim to be stateless former citizens of Yugoslavia. The alien Esteban (Stevan M.) Durovic, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Marko Durovic, was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on June 17, 1946, and is a citizen of Argentina.

Coming from Argentina, the aliens arrived in the United States at New York where they were admitted as temporary visitors, Dr. Stevan Durovic on March 27, 1949, until June 26, 1949; Mrs. Olga Durovic and her child Esteban on May 26, 1949, to November 25, 1949; and Mr. Marko Durovic on February 7, 1950, until March 20, 1950.

Dr. Stevan Durovic has stated that he came to the United States to conduct medical experiments. In October 1950, it was claimed that Dr. Durovic had a cure for cancer but that he was unwilling to release news of this to the press until he received assurances that he would be granted an extension to March 1951. He was thereupon notified that his departure and the departure of the other aliens from the United States would not be required until May 10, 1951. Dr. Durovic also claims to have discovered a cure for high blood pressure.

In June 1949, Dr. Durovic was introduced to Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, vice president of the University of Illinois, a nationally known cancer specialist. Dr. Durovic's research and subsequent experimentation with the drug which he has named "krebiozen" were conducted under Dr. Ivy's supervision.

In a special scientific meeting called by Dr. Ivy in Chicago, Ill., in March 1951, it was announced that krebiozen had been tested on 22 persons who had advanced cases of cancer and that many of the patients had improved appetites, were able to enjoy increased activities and that their pain had ceased. It was stated that 8 of the 22 cancer patients had died, 2 had no evidence of cancer, and the others

showed "moderate to marked" improvement. Dr. Ivy was quoted as saying that krebiozen is not to be viewed as the final goal in the chemotherapy of cancer but that he believed that it is an important step in that direction.

In October 1951, the American Medical Association reported that a study of the case histories of 100 cancer patients treated with krebiozen failed to show that the drug had beneficial results. On November 13, 1951, Dr. Ivy was found guilty of unethical conduct by the Chicago Medical Society in connection with his part in the introduction of krebiozen and was ordered suspended for 3 months. Dr. Ivy was criticized for having associated himself with a drug, the physical and chemical properties of which were kept secret in violation of medical ethics.

Arrangements have been made for Dr. Stevan Durovic and Mr. Marko Durovic to form a corporation for the production of krebiozen in the United States, the output to be sold to the Krebiozen Research Foundation at cost plus a royalty to them. Krebiozen has not as yet been manufactured in the United States.

Dr. Stevan Durovic graduated from the University of Belgrade in 1930 and has been engaged almost wholly in medical research since. He stated that he served in the Yugoslav Army from 1941 until he was taken prisoner by the Italians.

Mr. Marko Durovic completed his legal training in 1923. He said that he engaged in private practice from 1927 until 1941, during which time he was also connected with large industrial firms in Yugoslavia. After the invasion of Yugoslavia by Germany and Italy in 1941, he and Mrs. Durovic proceeded to Rome, Italy.

Dr. Durovic and Mr. Marko Durovic state that in June 1942 they and Mrs. Durovic were permitted by the Italian authorities to go to Spain. From Spain they sailed for Argentina to which country they were admitted as permanent residents in September 1942. Mr. Marko Durovic stated that he had become a comparatively wealthy man prior to World War II and had supported Dr. Durovic in his medical research. They have been able to transfer substantial funds to the United States.

On August 16, 1949, within 6 months after her arrival in the United States, Mrs. Durovic gave birth to a daughter. Whether Mr. and Mrs. Marko Durovic may be able to adjust their status to permanent residence through suspension of deportation on that ground, however, has not been determined. According to the Argentine consulate in Chicago, the aliens have free entry into Argentina because of their former residence there.

Dr. Durovic and Mr. and Mrs. Durovic are chargeable to the quota of Yugoslavia which is heavily oversubscribed. The child, Esteban (Stevan M.) Durovic, having been born in Argentina, may qualify for a nonquota immigration visa if otherwise admissible.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, the author of the bill, has submitted a number of documents, including affidavits, newspaper articles, and letters of recommendation regarding the beneficiaries of the bill, among which are the following:

BIOGRAPHY OF STEVAN DUROVIC, M. D.

Dr. Stevan Durovic was born in Ulcinj, then the Kingdom of Montenegro, now Yugoslavia, on July 24, 1905. He is the son of Ilija Durovic and Militza (Plamenac) Durovic.

Dr. Durovic attended common school in his native Ulcinj and completed his high school education in Belgrade in 1923. His studies in medicine were at the University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from which institution he received his doctor of medicine degree on February 7, 1930.

During the period from 1930 to 1941 he was employed as a medical practitioner and in medical research in Yugoslavia. When Yugoslavia was occupied by the German and Italian troops, he was taken a prisoner by the Italian Army. In June 1942, while in Rome, Italy, he was permitted to go to Spain and sailed from Cadiz, Spain, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, arriving there in September 1942.

From that date until March 25, 1949, he lived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he carried on medical research. He entered the United States with an affidavit in lieu of passport issued February 21, 1949 by the United States Embassy, Buenos Aires, Argentina. He arrived at the port of New York, via air, on March 26, 1949, and immediately proceeded to Chicago, where he began his clinical investigative work on a material, which was later to be called krebiozen, with Dr. A. C. Ivy, head of the department of clinical science and vice president in charge of professional schools of the University of Illinois.

Dr. Durovic is a bachelor. Since leaving Rome he has resided with his brother and his brother's family. While in the United States he has lived in the Drake Hotel, Chicago, and in Winnetka and Kenilworth, Ill.

BIOGRAPHY OF MARKO DUROVIC

Marko Durovic was born in Ulcinj, then the Kingdom of Montenegro, now Yugoslavia, on February 25, 1900. He is the son of Ilija Durovic and Militza (Plamenac) Durovic.

He attended common school in Ulcinj and was graduated from high school in Cannes, France, in 1918. His legal training, which was completed in 1923, was obtained at the University of Paris, France, and the University of Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

During the following 3 years Mr. Durovic resided in Belgrade, where he was preparing himself to become a judge. In October 1926 he was appointed a judge of a court corresponding to our United States district courts. He served in that capacity in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, for 1 year, when he resigned to enter the private practice of law.

Marko Durovic engaged in the private practice of law in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 1927 to 1941, during which time he represented and was a director of some of the largest firms in Yugoslavia.

In 1941 when Yugoslavia was invaded by the Germans and Italians, he moved to Montenegro, which was then occupied by the Italians, and later the same year he went to Rome, Italy, together with his wife, Olga (Wickerhauser) Durovic whom he married in Belgrade just prior to the outbreak of hostilities in 1941.

In June 1942, together with his wife and brother, Dr. Stevan Durovic, Marko Durovic was permitted to go to Spain, and he sailed from Cadiz, Spain, to Buenos Aires, Argentina, arriving there in September 1942.

From September 1942 to February 6, 1950, Marko Durovic resided in Buenos Aires, Argentina, with wife and brother, Dr. Stevan Durovic. A son, named Stevan M. Durovic, was born in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on June 17, 1946. While living in Argentina Marko Durovic sponsored the medical research of his brother Dr. Stevan Durovic.

On February 6, 1950, Marko Durovic left Buenos Aires by air, arriving at the port of New York on the following day. He immediately proceeded to Chicago and has since resided with his wife and brother in Winnetka and Kenilworth, Ill.

He entered the United States with non-Argentina passport No. XXXXXX. This type of paper for travel is issued to stateless persons in Argentina who have been granted right of residence there. This document was given Mr. Durovic because, although he is from Yugoslavia, he is stateless and without Yugoslavian citizenship.

A daughter, named Militza, was born to Marko and Olga Durovic at Evanston, Ill., on August 16, 1949, Olga Durovic having preceded her husband to this country.

Since he has resided in the United States, Marko Durovic has sponsored and financed the work of his brother, Dr. Stevan Durovic.

STATE'S ATTORNEY OF COOK COUNTY,
Chicago, April 5, 1951.

Hon. PAUL H. DOUGLAS,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing in behalf of Dr. Stevan Durovic and his brother, Marko Durovic, for whom you introduced a bill in the Senate.

Dr. Durovic is the inventor of krebiozen, a serum for the management of cancer patients. He has collaborated with Dr. Andrew Ivy, vice president of the University of Illinois, for the past 22 months. Dr. Ivy on March 26, 1951, announced the results to the leading cancer doctors of the country. Dr. Durovic has devoted 20 years of his life in developing this serum and during that time his brother, Marko, financed him. Marko invested over a million dollars of his own funds in this work. They have made a great contribution, not only to the people of the United States but to the world.

I have known both for approximately 1 year and I know that if they were made citizens of the United States, they would be citizens that we could justly be proud.

They have been investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and they are neither Communists nor Fascists—they have a great love and respect for the United States and it is their earnest wish that they become citizens of our country.

I recommend them to you most highly.

Dr. Durovic must return to South America for more krebiozen. As a protective measure he should go there as a citizen of the United States.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN S. BOYLE.

Senator Douglas has also submitted the following additional information in connection with the bill:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
Washington, D. C., June 19, 1952.

Re S. 1159.

Hon. PAT McCARRAN,

*Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR McCARRAN: For the further information of your committee in relation to S. 1159, a bill for the relief of Dr. Stevan Durovic and Mr. Marco Durovic, discoverers of krebiozen, I am pleased to forward the following:

1. Letter of April 25, 1952, from Dr. Andrew C. Ivy, head of the department of clinical science in the Chicago Professional Colleges of the University of Illinois: member and executive director of the National Advisory Cancer Council; one of our most distinguished Illinois citizens.

2. Summary and conclusions, from a recent study by Dr. Ivy of cancer patients treated with krebiozen. (Dr. Ivy has requested that the contents of this report be withheld from the press for the present.)

3. Letter of June 4, 1952, to Congressman Alvin E. O'Konski from Miss Claryce M. Moreland, of Hayward, Wis., reporting the favorable results of her treatment with krebiozen.

It will be clear to you as you study Dr. Ivy's letter and report that he has been scrupulously careful to make no exaggerated claims for this new drug, krebiozen, with which the Durovics are associated. He has sought to avoid sensational publicity and unscientific conclusions in order not to build up false hopes in cancer sufferers or to embarrass or impede the further research and study of this treatment.

Still, the results of the observations of patients treated with krebiozen under his supervision and under the care of other cooperating physicians are at least so positive as to indicate the great desirability of enabling this research to go forward and of admitting the discoverers of this treatment for permanent residence in this country.

When a doctor with Dr. Ivy's long interest in finding the causes and discovering some cure for cancer reports his observations "as demonstrating that krebiozen is biologically active in the management of a significant number of patients with cancer and deserves a further more detailed and controlled study," I hope your committee will agree that S. 1159, which would make that possible, is entitled to your most serious consideration.

If it is the desire of the committee that he do so, Dr. Ivy would be glad to appear and testify in support of this bill.

If I can assist in providing any other data that will be helpful to you in your review of these cases, please feel free to call upon me.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

PAUL H. DOUGLAS.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS,
DEPARTMENT OF CLINICAL SCIENCE,
CHICAGO PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES,
Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1952.

Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR DOUGLAS: I believe it is very important for your bill providing for permanent residence of Dr. Stevan and Mr. Marco Durovic to become law as soon as possible. I believe this is necessary so that a new batch of krebiozen can be made and knowledge regarding the value of the substance can be extended. To do this the Durovics require the security provided by residence in and should have some assurance of becoming citizens of the United States.

I have just completed an analysis of the observations made on 99 patients of our own and on 385 patients reported to us by other physicians.

The first conclusion reads: "Krebiozen is biologically active in the management of the cancer patient and deserves further more detailed and controlled study. In the doses employed no evidence of toxicity has been found in animals or human patients." It decreases or abolishes pain for a variable period (average 3.6 months) in 70 percent of patients. It abolished for an average of 2.5 months the need for narcotics in 40 percent of 203 patients who required narcotics. It increased body weight for a period in 65 percent of 148 patients whose weight was followed. It decreased the size of the tumor or metastasis in 50 percent of 212 patients for a period. By decreasing pain and increasing strength, 30 percent of 245 patients who spent most of their time in bed were able to get out of bed, became more ambulatory, or were able to do light housework, or go out shopping. Nine of thirteen patients who were in extremis, stupor, in semistupor, or disoriented were revived for periods varying from 2 days to several months. Unfortunately a refractoriness develops in a few weeks to 18 months; we should try to ascertain how to prevent this.

In a few weeks a confirmatory report from a cancer hospital in the East should be available.

A chemical analysis of krebiozen is now being made.

As you may know the Durovics have revealed all the steps in the process of manufacture but one. I believe if they are assured of citizenship they will reveal this final step and remove the stigma of a "secret remedy" which I believe is a false stigma. Then, the subject of krebiozen can be settled on the basis of scientific considerations.

With best wishes, I am

Yours sincerely,

A. C. IVY, Ph. D., M. D.

HAYWARD, WIS., June 4, 1952.

HON. ALVIN E. O'KONSKI,

Congressman, House of Representatives Office Building,

Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN O'KONSKI: My friend, Mr. Herman Lampe, of Winter, Wis., wired you today urging assistance in passage of Senate bill 1159, which was introduced by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. You probably know that this bill would waive the 5-year residence requirement for citizenship for Dr. Stephan Durovic and his brother. Dr. Durovic, after 20 years of research in Yugoslavia, discovered the cancer control drug, krebiozen.

In 1945, I was operated on for cancer of the breast at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., but the cancer continued to grow and spread throughout my bones. In April 1951, I was on my death bed at the Wisconsin General Hospital, Madison, Wis., completely paralyzed, my bones all honeycombed from the ravages of the disease and my spine curved to one side, with several vertebrae collapsed or completely gone. The doctors at the Wisconsin General Hospital informed my family that I would die within a few hours or days at the most. Then Dr. Ivy, of the University of Illinois, who has sponsored the krebiozen research project in this country, sent a dose of krebiozen to the hospital for me. From the day I received the drug, I began to improve, and the terrible pain left me. I was brought home in an ambulance, and now, after 1 year of administration of the drug, I have recovered the full use of my body, I feel well, and have returned to work. Everyone who knows my case, including my local doctor, Dr. D. H. Callaghan, says that my recovery is no less than a miracle. If you wish to have medical confirmation of my case, please contact Dr. Callaghan at Hayward, Wis.

I am now informed that the manufacture of the drug is to be discontinued unless Senate bill 1159 is passed, granting citizenship to Dr. Durovic. This bill is extremely important to me as my life depends on it. But it is also of first importance to everyone. The control of cancer is the discovery humanity has been waiting and hoping for and now we have it within our grasp. No congressional act could be more important than a bill which will assure the availability of this drug to the thousands who now suffer from cancer and to the hundreds of thousands of people who will be stricken in the future.

Please assist in obtaining passage of this bill by contacting Senator Paul Douglas who introduced the bill, and by any other support you may be able to offer for this bill. I shall be eternally grateful to you for your assistance.

Sincerely yours,

CLARYCE M. MORELAND.

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 1159) should be enacted.